

BELLCOMM, INC.

955 L'ENFANT PLAZA NORTH, S.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

B70 08003

SUBJECT: Relative Age Determination From  
Crater Morphology Studies - Case 340

DATE: August 4, 1970

FROM: A. F. H. Goetz

ABSTRACT

Soderblom's method for age dating mare surfaces by crater morphology is presented in condensed form. By observing the largest unshadowed crater in the 10 m to 1 km diameter range on an Orbiter photograph, and using the figures included, an area can be dated in a relative sense. Soderblom's results on maria and several large craters are summarized.

An estimate of the absolute ages of the surfaces can be obtained by applying the age data from the Apollo 11 and 12 points and making an assumption about the meteoroid flux history.

(NASA-CR-109974) RELATIVE AGE DETERMINATION  
FROM CRATER MORPHOLOGY STUDIES (Bellcomm,  
Inc.) 11 p

N79-73412



Unclassified  
00/91 12784

FF No:

(NASA CR OR TMX OR AD NUMBER)

(CATEGORY)

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MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

INTRODUCTION

Determination of the age of areas on the lunar surface by crater counts has been attempted with varying degrees of success in the past. This memo discusses, in shortened form, a method for relative age determination developed by Larry Soderblom<sup>(1)</sup> of the California Institute of Technology.

Soderblom developed the method to overcome the two major shortcomings of previous methods:

1. Plotting of the entire crater diameter - frequency distribution, which is very time consuming.
2. Poor statistics for small areas. Counts over areas large enough to produce good statistics often cover several units of possibly different ages, which meant that only an average age was obtained. Swarms of secondaries can also skew the distribution.

CRATER DISTRIBUTION

A plot of the size frequency distribution of craters on the lunar surface reveals several pertinent features. Shown in Figure 1 are representative curves for old and young surfaces. For small crater diameters the curves coincide and have a slope of -2.0. This curve defines the equilibrium or steady-state surface and has been found to persist at all Surveyor landing sites.<sup>(2)</sup> Between diameters of about 10 meters and one kilometer the distributions have a slope of approximately -3.0. Craters in this size range are formed primarily by secondary impacts from material ejected during the formation of craters larger than several kilometers in diameter. The distribution for larger craters has a slope of about -1.7 and is attributed largely to primary impacts. This portion of the curve is not shown in Figure 1.

The diameter of the largest size crater in the steady-state portion of the distribution is designated  $C_S$  and gives a measure of the relative age of the surface.<sup>(2)</sup> Determining  $C_S$  accurately is subject to the problems outlined in the introduction.

METHOD

Soderblom's method utilizes the time-dependent change of the slope profile of craters having diameters near  $C_S$ . This change of slope is produced by erosional impacts which produce craters small compared to the crater being eroded.

The erosion by small bodies which individually produce only minor changes in the shape of a crater being eroded is nevertheless the dominant process by which the shape of craters of diameter less than one kilometer is changed. Therefore, the slope of a crater is a good indication of the cumulative number of small particles recorded since its formation and, hence, its age. During the period in which a crater is eroded, random statistical variations in the distribution of the small eroding impacts are averaged out because of their high frequency. By determining the relative age of the oldest crater on a surface, that surface can be dated in terms of the integrated particle flux. Absolute ages can be determined only after the particle flux history is known.

From the analytical erosion model given by Soderblom, the lifetime,  $\tau$ , of a crater is

$$\tau = C \ln^{1/2} (S_i/S_t) D \quad (1)$$

where  $C$  is a constant,  $S_i$  is the initial slope ( $\sim \tan 30^\circ$ ),  $S_t$  is the lower termination slope, and  $D$  is the crater diameter.

It is not practical to determine an age from the slope frequency distribution since precise measurements of slope are not possible. However, the crater size  $D_S$ , the diameter at which the slope frequency distribution is terminated at the local sun angle ( $S_S$ ), can be measured directly from photography. All craters larger than  $D_S$  have shadowed interiors.

Equation 1 can then be written

$$\tau = C \ln^{1/2} (S_i/S_S) D_S \quad (2)$$

To determine  $D_S$  photographically, the most precise way is to measure the ratio ( $P$ ) of unshadowed to shadowed craters as a function of diameter. The ratio is zero for craters larger than  $D_S$ . The form of the ratio predicted by the erosion model is shown for different sun angles in Figure 2 and can be expressed as:

$$P = 0, D > D_S$$

$$P = \frac{D_S}{D} - 1, C_S < D < D_S \quad (3)$$

$$P = \frac{D_S}{C_S} - 1, D < C_S$$

For  $D < C_S$ , the constant value of  $P$  is dependent on photographic print quality since  $C_S$  is controlled by the lower limit of slope at which a crater is recognizable.

Equations (1) and (2) imply a time scale concomitant with a constant meteoroid flux history. Since a constant flux cannot be assumed, Soderblom has provided a standard for comparison of ages in terms of the size of crater,  $D_L$ , which would be eroded below some small slope  $S_f$  in the lifetime of the surface.

$$D_L = \frac{\ln^{1/2} (S_i/S_S)}{\ln^{1/2} (S_i/S_f)} D_S \quad (4)$$

Soderblom found that  $D_S$  could be obtained from the photograph with nearly the same accuracy as obtained by completely defining the distribution shown in Figure 2.

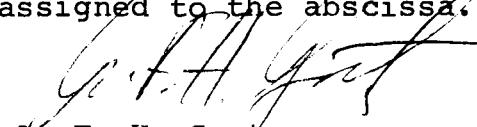
#### TECHNIQUE

The method can be applied to any surface on which large-scale blanketing of the crater or slumping and mass wasting are not dominating factors in the erosion and destruction of craters. This criterion rules out almost any lunar region other than the maria.

In order to make consistent age determinations, the photographic definition of a shadow must be fixed. Soderblom has chosen the definition that a crater is unshadowed when features such as fractures and craterlets are visible in the nearly shaded portion of the wall.

The technique for determining  $D_S$  involves looking for the largest clearly unshadowed crater for the lower limit of  $D_S$ . The upper limit is defined as the largest crater whose shadow profile has just disappeared.

Anomalous depressions which may initially have had small slopes can be avoided by testing to see if the unshadowed craters smaller than the "largest unshadowed crater" become rapidly more abundant with decreasing size. Using this technique the uncertainty in  $D_S$  is about 10%. Of course,  $D_S$  varies with local sun angle. Figures 3 and 4 are look-up tables for determining  $D_L$ .  $S_f$ , the final slope, is taken as  $\tan 4^\circ$ . Figure 5 is a plot of the relative ages in the form of  $D_L$  for different maria and selected craters. If one wishes to assume a flux history, absolute ages can be assigned to the abscissa.



A. F. H. Goetz

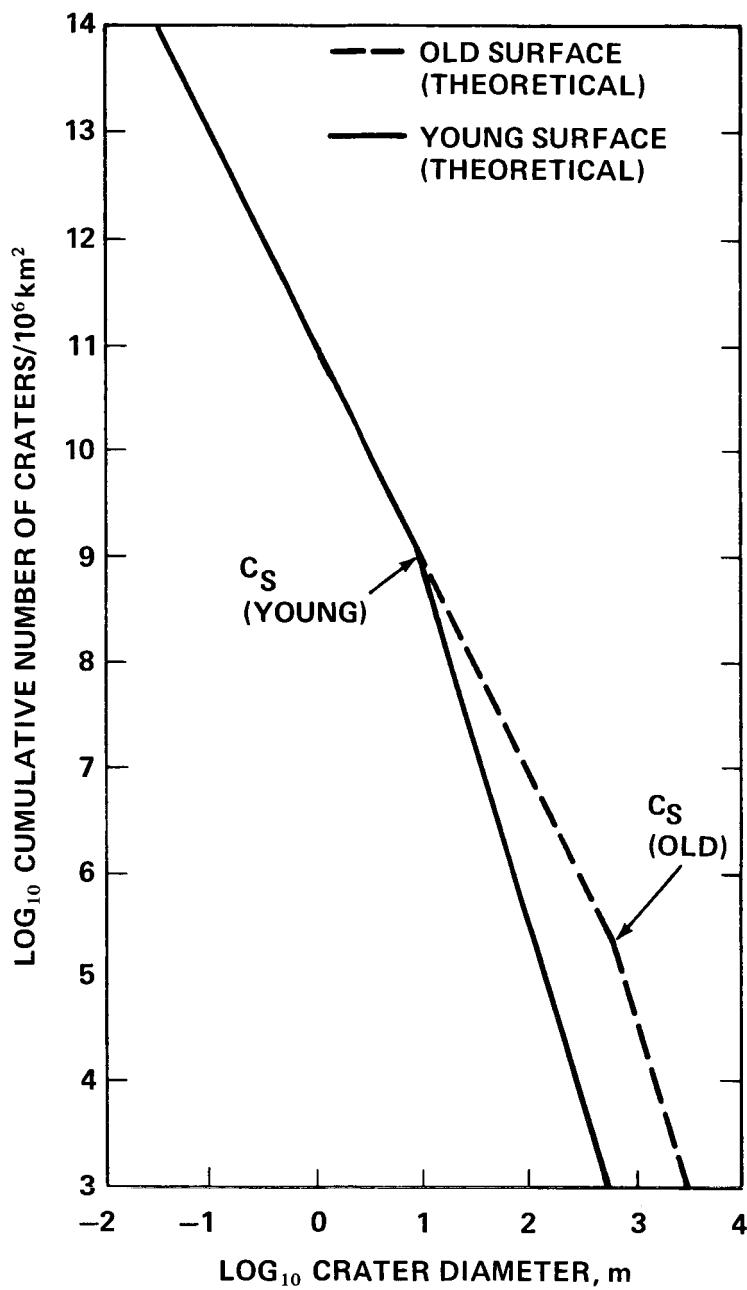
2015-AFHG-gmr

Attachment  
References  
Figures 1-5

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**REFERENCES**

1. L. A. Soderblom, The Distribution and Ages of Regional Lithologies in the Lunar Maria, Ph.D. thesis, California Institute of Technology, 1970.
2. E. M. Shoemaker, R. M. Batson, H. E. Holt, E. C. Morris, J. J. Rennilson, and E. A. Whitaker, Observations of the Lunar Regolith and the Earth From the Television Camera on Surveyor 7, *Jour. of Geoph. Res.*, 74, 6081, 1969.



**FIGURE 1 - THEORETICAL SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CRATERS ON OLD AND YOUNG SURFACES. FOR OLDER SURFACES  $C_S$ , THE UPPER LIMIT OF THE STEADY STATE DISTRIBUTION, INCREASES.**

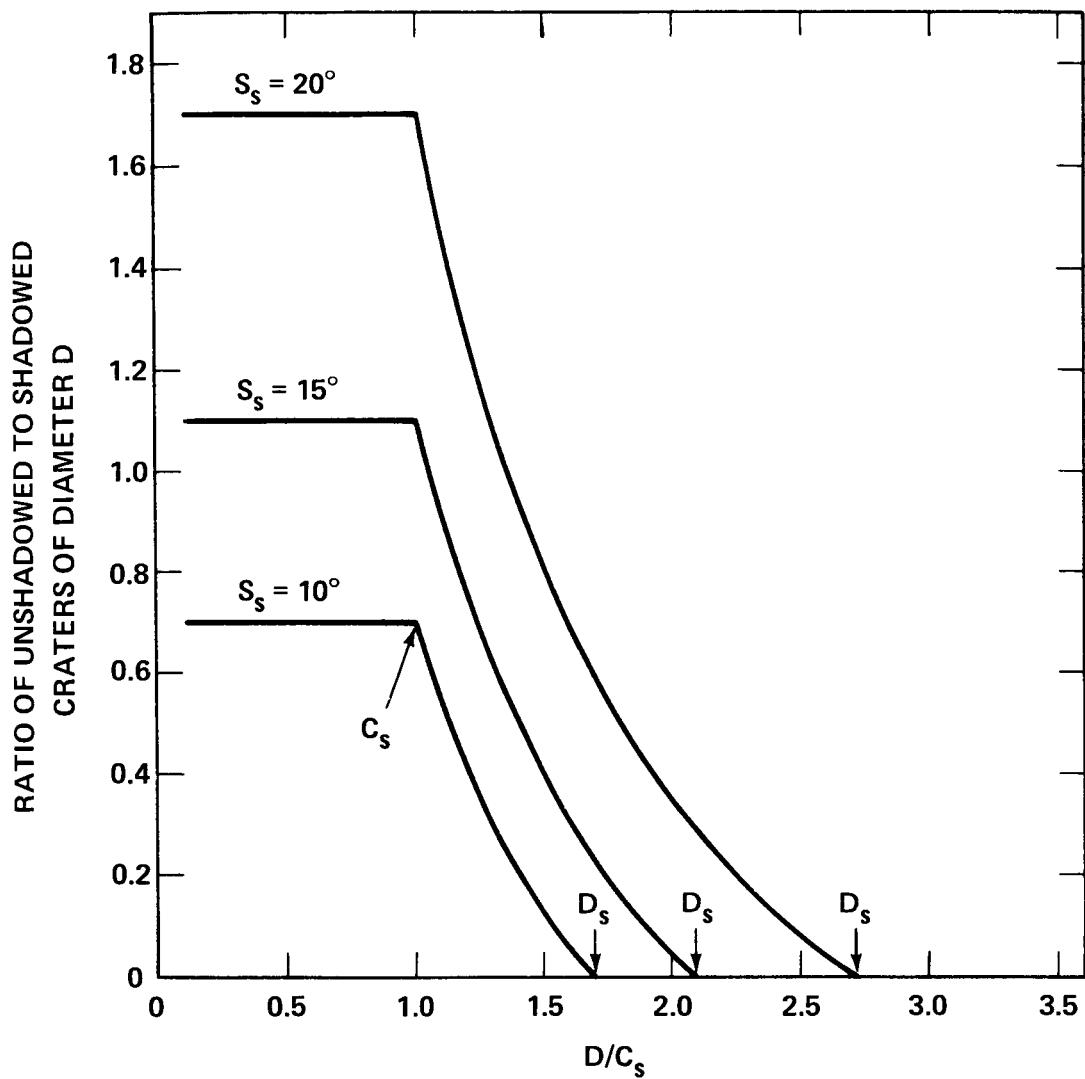


FIGURE 2 - THE RATIO OF UNSHADOWED TO SHADOWED CRATERS AS A FUNCTION OF CRATER DIAMETER, AS CALCULATED FROM THE EROSION MODEL. THIS RATIO,  $P$ , IS SHOWN FOR THREE SOLAR ELEVATION ANGLES,  $S_s$ .  $D_s$  IS THE DIAMETER OF THE LARGEST UNSHADOWED CRATER AND INCREASES WITH INCREASING  $S_s$ .  $C_s$  IS THE UPPER LIMIT OF DIAMETER OF CRATERS IN STEADY STATE. IT WAS ASSUMED THAT  $C_s$  DOES NOT VARY WITH SOLAR ELEVATION ANGLE. (SODERBLOM)

D<sub>s</sub> (FIELD)S<sub>s</sub> SUN ELEVATION ANGLE IN DEGREES

D <sub>L</sub>	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	
10.	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	
20.	48	45	42	40	38	36	34	31	29	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	21	21	
30.	72	63	54	61	57	54	52	49	47	45	43	41	40	38	36	35	33	31	
40.	97	91	85	80	75	72	69	65	63	60	58	55	53	51	48	46	44	42	
50.	121	113	116	101	92	91	86	82	79	75	72	69	66	63	61	58	55	52	
60.	145	136	128	121	114	109	104	99	95	91	87	83	80	76	73	70	66	63	
70.	175	158	149	141	134	127	121	116	110	106	101	97	93	89	85	81	77	74	
80.	194	181	171	161	153	145	138	132	126	121	116	111	106	102	97	93	89	84	
90.	216	204	192	181	172	164	156	149	142	135	125	120	114	110	105	100	95	90	
100.	243	227	213	202	191	182	173	165	158	151	145	139	133	127	122	116	111	105	
110.	267	250	235	226	210	201	191	182	174	166	159	153	146	140	134	128	122	116	
120.	291	272	256	242	229	218	208	199	182	174	167	160	153	146	140	133	126	120	
130.	316	295	278	262	249	236	225	215	206	197	188	181	173	166	158	151	144	137	
140.	340	318	296	282	268	255	242	232	221	212	203	194	186	178	171	163	155	148	
150.	364	341	320	303	287	273	262	244	237	227	218	208	200	191	183	175	166	158	
160.	389	353	323	306	281	277	265	253	242	232	222	213	204	195	186	178	169	160	
170.	413	389	353	325	309	295	281	266	257	247	236	226	217	207	198	189	179	170	
180.	437	405	375	343	324	309	294	278	264	251	240	229	220	210	210	210	200	190	
190.	462	432	406	372	354	326	304	281	276	264	253	242	232	221	221	222	211	200	
200.	486	454	427	394	363	346	324	301	283	273	266	255	244	233	223	222	211	200	
210.	510	477	449	424	392	364	343	317	303	292	281	272	262	250	245	233	223	212	
220.	534	501	470	444	421	391	362	348	332	318	306	293	281	268	256	244	232	220	
230.	559	523	491	464	446	418	399	371	354	336	320	306	293	281	268	256	243	231	
240.	583	545	513	485	459	427	405	387	364	343	320	306	293	280	267	253	241	229	
250.	607	568	534	505	479	455	434	414	396	379	363	348	333	319	305	291	278	264	
260.	622	591	557	525	498	473	451	431	412	394	377	362	346	332	317	303	299	275	
270.	636	614	577	545	517	492	468	447	428	409	392	375	360	344	330	315	300	285	
280.	661	636	598	565	536	510	485	464	443	424	406	389	373	357	342	326	311	296	
290.	705	656	620	586	555	524	503	480	459	440	421	403	386	370	354	338	322	306	
300.	729	642	541	616	574	546	521	497	475	455	436	417	400	383	366	350	333	317	
310.	753	663	626	594	564	536	514	491	470	450	431	413	396	378	362	345	327	305	
320.	778	727	584	646	613	583	555	535	507	485	465	445	426	408	391	373	356	338	
330.	802	751	715	666	632	611	573	547	523	500	479	459	439	421	403	385	367	349	
340.	826	773	727	687	651	619	563	539	515	494	473	453	434	415	397	378	359	339	
350.	851	795	746	717	677	637	607	563	534	511	487	465	447	427	408	389	369	347	
360.	875	818	775	727	656	625	593	557	527	504	480	459	439	420	400	380	360	338	
370.	899	841	761	747	704	642	613	585	556	527	503	472	452	432	411	391	371	351	
380.	924	864	812	767	729	662	629	593	562	532	502	485	464	443	423	401	381	361	
390.	945	877	845	788	747	710	674	646	613	581	552	522	498	476	455	434	412	391	
400.	967	932	877	823	785	747	712	679	650	622	591	557	533	511	488	467	445	423	
410.	997	955	898	848	814	765	726	693	661	631	597	559	523	501	478	456	433	411	
420.	1021	977	945	869	824	782	746	713	681	652	624	593	560	536	513	491	467	444	
430.	1045	1069	977	941	899	843	811	764	726	697	667	635	607	584	554	525	502	478	
440.	1069	1091	1023	962	916	862	826	781	746	713	682	652	622	594	572	549	525	500	
450.	1094	1123	1023	975	925	875	838	798	762	729	698	668	638	613	597	572	549	528	
460.	1118	1142	1045	929	881	838	798	762	729	698	668	638	613	597	572	549	528	507	
470.	1142	1167	1058	955	922	875	835	795	762	729	698	668	638	613	597	572	549	528	
480.	1167	1191	1069	976	919	874	833	795	761	728	697	667	637	613	596	571	546	527	
490.	1191	1215	1142	1085	1016	958	911	869	832	792	758	726	696	667	636	611	583	556	528

DIAMETER OF CRATER ERODED TO BELOW 4° (METERS)

FIGURE 3

D<sub>s</sub> (FIELD)

S<sub>s</sub> SUN ELEVATION ANGLE IN DEGREES

D <sub>L</sub>	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
517.	1240	1159	1095	1020	977	925	885	842	800	773	741	710	680	651	623	595	567	539
528.	1264	1192	1112	1050	995	947	903	862	824	786	755	724	693	664	635	607	578	550
539.	1283	1255	1132	1071	1015	965	927	873	847	804	770	736	707	677	647	618	589	560
540.	1213	1228	1155	1051	1034	984	937	895	856	819	784	751	720	689	660	630	601	571
550.	1337	1250	1176	1111	1053	1012	955	912	873	834	799	765	733	702	672	642	612	581
560.	1361	1273	1197	1131	1073	1026	972	923	897	849	813	779	747	715	684	653	623	592
570.	1386	1296	1219	1151	1092	1038	999	945	903	865	823	793	760	728	696	665	634	602
580.	1410	1319	1246	1172	1111	1056	1017	961	919	880	843	804	773	737	708	677	645	613
590.	1434	1341	1262	1192	1130	1075	1024	974	935	895	857	821	797	753	721	688	656	624
600.	1459	1364	1293	1212	1149	1093	1042	994	951	910	872	835	805	766	733	700	667	634
610.	1483	1387	1364	1232	1168	1111	1059	1011	967	925	886	849	813	779	745	712	679	645
620.	1507	1416	1326	1252	1198	1125	1076	1028	983	940	901	863	827	792	757	724	690	655
630.	1532	1432	1347	1273	1207	1148	1094	1044	1008	956	915	877	840	804	770	735	701	666
640.	1556	1455	1368	1293	1226	1166	1111	1061	1014	971	930	891	853	817	782	747	712	676
650.	1580	1478	1390	1313	1245	1194	1128	1077	1030	986	944	905	867	830	794	759	723	687
660.	1604	1505	1411	1323	1254	1196	1146	1094	1046	1001	959	919	880	843	805	770	734	699
670.	1629	1522	1362	1352	1294	1223	1163	1113	1063	1011	962	913	873	833	795	754	718	688
680.	1653	1546	1454	1374	1323	1259	1190	1140	1090	1031	983	946	906	869	831	791	756	719
690.	1677	1595	1475	1394	1322	1257	1193	1144	1094	1047	1002	960	920	881	843	805	768	729
700.	1702	1591	1457	1414	1341	1275	1215	1160	1102	1057	1017	974	933	894	855	817	779	740
710.	1726	1614	1518	1434	1365	1292	1233	1177	1125	1077	1031	988	947	907	867	829	790	750
720.	1750	1637	1546	1455	1379	1312	1250	1163	1113	1061	1014	962	919	880	840	801	761	721
730.	1775	1666	1571	1475	1369	1305	1246	1197	1147	1102	1057	1016	973	932	892	852	812	772
740.	1799	1642	1516	1493	1419	1348	1285	1237	1174	1123	1075	1030	987	945	904	864	823	782
750.	1823	1735	1604	1515	1437	1366	1306	1243	1186	1136	1092	1049	1005	958	916	875	834	793
760.	1848	1726	1625	1525	1454	1385	1326	1260	1205	1153	1104	1053	1013	970	932	892	851	803
770.	1872	1751	1647	1556	1475	1403	1345	1287	1226	1168	1119	1072	1027	983	941	899	857	814
780.	1896	1773	1668	1576	1494	1421	1354	1293	1236	1163	1113	1066	1016	966	923	888	848	805
790.	1921	1729	1639	1556	1513	1458	1372	1311	1252	1199	1148	1102	1053	1009	965	922	879	835
800.	1945	1615	1711	1616	1553	1457	1389	1325	1264	1214	1162	1114	1067	1022	977	934	890	846
810.	1669	1842	1732	1552	1475	1406	1346	1283	1244	1229	1177	1127	1080	1034	990	945	901	856
820.	1594	1864	1754	1657	1571	1484	1424	1359	1319	1244	1191	1141	1093	1047	1002	957	912	867
830.	2018	1875	1675	1677	1560	1512	1441	1376	1316	1256	1206	1155	1107	1069	1014	969	923	877
840.	2042	1910	1767	1697	1659	1593	1521	1475	1420	1374	1320	1269	1213	1173	1026	980	935	888
850.	2067	1633	1819	1717	1624	1568	1476	1409	1347	1286	1235	1163	1113	1085	1038	992	946	899
860.	2181	1921	1842	1732	1636	1552	1475	1406	1346	1283	1244	1197	1147	1098	1051	1004	957	909
870.	2115	1978	1886	1756	1657	1571	1484	1424	1359	1319	1244	1191	1141	1093	1047	1002	957	920
880.	2129	2021	1862	1778	1646	1563	1493	1435	1370	1325	1279	1225	1173	1124	1075	1027	979	930
890.	2154	2024	1873	1788	1705	1621	1545	1475	1411	1350	1293	1167	1117	1087	1039	990	941	891
900.	2188	2046	1846	1751	1655	1574	1493	1433	1370	1319	1253	1203	1153	1104	1059	1010	961	911
910.	2212	2069	1846	1756	1657	1574	1493	1433	1370	1319	1253	1203	1153	1104	1059	1010	962	912
920.	2237	2092	1967	1856	1759	1672	1595	1535	1475	1414	1353	1293	1243	1195	1147	1094	1045	993
930.	2261	2115	1829	1875	1782	1694	1615	1545	1474	1411	1351	1295	1240	1188	1136	1086	1035	983
940.	2285	2137	2041	1846	1764	1674	1593	1523	1452	1389	1329	1269	1214	1169	1116	1067	1018	964
950.	2312	2161	2022	1849	1761	1673	1593	1523	1452	1389	1329	1269	1214	1169	1116	1067	1019	965
960.	2334	2143	2052	1846	1763	1676	1597	1527	1456	1392	1332	1272	1214	1173	1121	1068	1015	966
970.	2358	2252	2075	1874	1787	1697	1617	1547	1476	1411	1351	1295	1239	1185	1132	1079	1025	973
980.	2383	2233	2066	1877	1787	1697	1617	1547	1476	1411	1351	1295	1239	1184	1132	1079	1025	973
990.	2407	2251	2117	1957	1867	1774	1694	1624	1554	1484	1424	1364	1304	1254	1197	1144	1097	1047
1000.	2431	2274	2150	2129	2049	1967	1874	1804	1734	1664	1604	1544	1484	1424	1364	1315	1264	1210

DIA METER OF CRATER ERODED TO BELOW 4° METERS

FIGURE 4

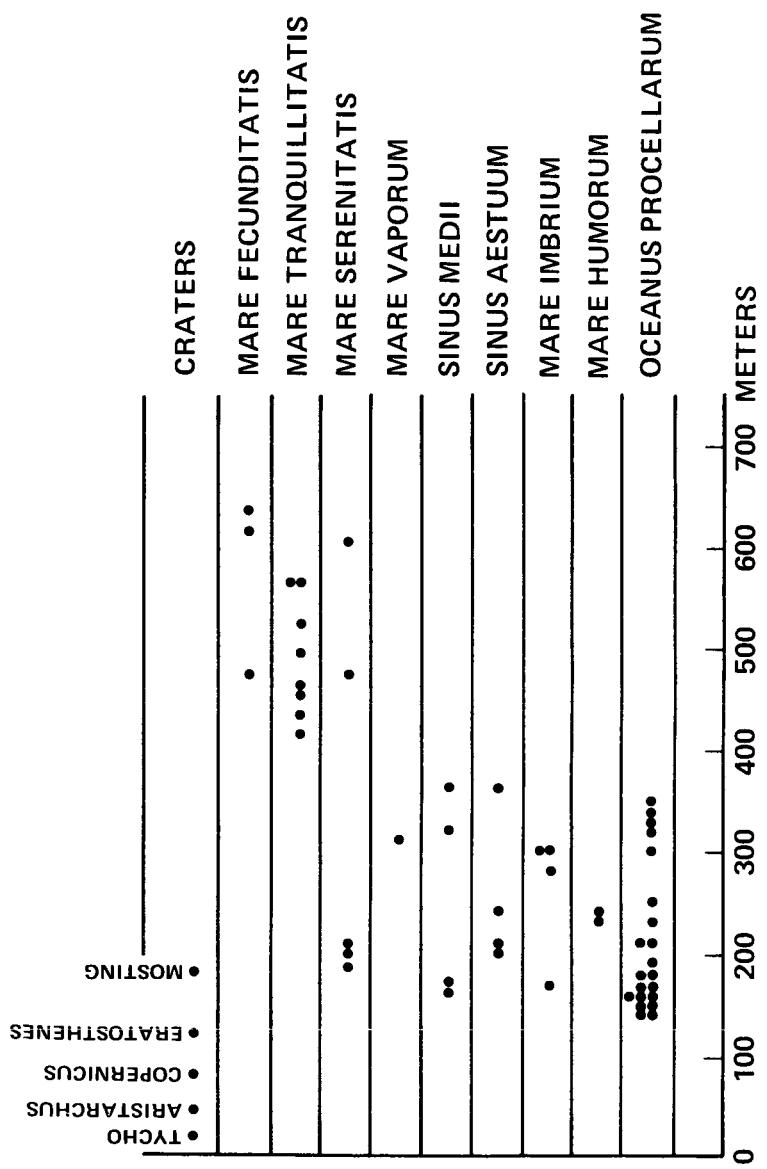


FIGURE 5 - RELATIVE AGES OF MARE UNITS AND MAJOR CRATERS.  
 THE DIAMETER OF A CRATER WHOSE WALLS WOULD BE  
 ERODED TO  $4^\circ$  IN A TIME EQUAL TO THE AGE OF THE  
 SURFACE IS SHOWN FOR EACH AREA STUDIED IN NINE  
 MARE REGIONS. ALSO SHOWN ARE THE RELATIVE  
 AGES OF FIVE MAJOR CRATERS. (SODERBLOM)

**BELLCOMM, INC.**

SUBJECT: Relative Age Determination From Crater FROM: A. F. H. Goetz  
Morphology Studies

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